

ABSTRACT

POSTPARTUM URINARY RETENTION FOLLOWING VAGINAL DELIVERY - ASSESSMENT OF OBSTETRIC RISK FACTORS

INTRODUCTION:

Postpartum urinary retention is an upsetting condition and it has been classified as overt and covert retention. Women who are unable to micturate spontaneously within 6 hrs after vaginal delivery are categorised as having overt retention. Covert retention is defined as having postvoid residual bladder volume of more than 150 ml, detected by ultrasound or by catheterisation, with no symptoms of urinary retention.

OBJECTIVE:

Our main objective is to assess the obstetric risk factors for postpartum urinary retention.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Immediately after the first micturition in the postpartum period, all of the women underwent a transabdominal ultrasound to estimate PVRBV. Women in whom the estimated PVRBV >150 mL or who were unable to micturate within 6 hours after vaginal delivery were identified.

For all participants, maternal and neonatal demographic characteristics (such as age, parity, body mass index (BMI) of the woman, birth weight, head circumference measurement of newborn); gestational age at onset of labour, duration of the first, second, and third stage of labor; fundal pressure during the

second stage of labour; macrosomic delivery (birth weight > 4000 g); perineal laceration; episiotomy; and postpartum urinary symptoms (dysuria, frequent urge to urinate without being able to pass much urine, and feeling like bladder not completely empty) were collected.

RESULTS:

The obstetric factors influencing postpartum urinary retention were instrumental delivery, birth canal injury, duration of labour and birth weight.

Keywords

PPUR - Post Partum Urinary Retention

OVERT

COVERT

<150ml

>150ml

Ultrasound

Catherisation

Vaginal delivery

Duration of Labour

Perineal Trauma

Episiotomy

Residual Bladder volume